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## DOWNFALL OF LEGITIME.

HIPOLYTE'S FORCES ARE OCCUPYING PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Dispatches Announce That the Long War in the Black Republic is Over—The American Minister is Needed—The Last Days.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Acting Secretary Walker to-day received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the naval force in the North Atlantic station, dated at St. Nicholas Mole, to-day:

Legitimate accepted terms offered and embarked Thursday afternoon, aboard a French corvette. It is not known where he will go. Hipolyte's forces occupied the town Friday morning. We fear riot. I have notified the diplomatic corps that I will do all in my power to prevent any further bloodshed. Captain will act under my orders. It is very important that the new minister should be sent immediately.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—A special to the Sun from Port-au-Prince, via Mole Hayti, says Legitime abdicated on Thursday and embarked on a French gunboat. A temporary fort has been formed. The northern or Hipolyte's army was to enter Port-au-Prince yesterday (Friday). Peace probable. The United States steamer Kearsarge has moved nearer the city. Admiral Gherardi is master of the situation.

The Last Days of War.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The Tribune Port-au-Prince, Hayti, August 13 special says: The semi-official peace mission of the English Consul and the Spanish Consul-General failed, as Hipolyte would at first have nothing to do with them, but he finally gave his terms instead of listening to those of Legitime. His ultimatum was that troops in Port-au-Prince were to lay down their arms, that he, with his escort was to be met outside the portals of St. Joseph by the diplomatic body and by them escorted to the gates of the city where the city officials were to surrender the capital to him unconditionally. He announced that he would have sufficient force with him to protect the lives and properties of the citizens. Legitime in the meantime having left the city with those of his counselors who did not care to remain. Legitime agreed to this but the men who controlled him, Cernan, the French Minister, forced him to decline, saying that such terms were disgraceful, and the English gunboat Forward carried the answer to Hipolyte at St. Marc the next day.

The fight at Leogane, between the gunboat Jaemel, sometimes called the Mercedes, under command of Captain Compton, formerly of the Haytian Republic, the man who threatened a few nights since to bombard Port-au-Prince, and the Dessalines under Captain Salini, was fully described in "La Democratie," a paper published at Port-au-Prince August 8. To anyone having the slightest knowledge of a man-of-war the account is laughable, yet the eulogy on Captain Salini ends with "this last stroke describes the man after telling how he had defended his ship during the whole day and finally brought her safe into port. Captain Salini, who is a Corsican by birth and a naturalized American citizen, was seen a few days ago in the return of the Dessalines to Port-au-Prince. He was then a private citizen, having resigned his commission in the Haytian navy, and his account of the fight was very different from that of the newspapers.

He said that the Jaemel came upon him suddenly at Leogane at a time when his boilers were in bad condition and repairs were being made that prevented his having steam. On that Captain Compton's gunboat was in such a position that none of the guns of the Dessalines could be brought to bear on the enemy. Compton fired about a dozen shots at him, three of which took effect, two in the rigging and one in the hull. He then sent down to his room and got a sheet from his bed and hoisted it as a flag in token of surrender, but whether Compton could not make out the color of the flag or not, but the result was that the Jaemel kept up the fire at intervals until Salini came up to the conclusion that he must try some other plan. He then sent his gig ashore with a hawser and swung the ship so that the heavy guns were brought to bear on the enemy and a few shots drove Compton off. He had also now succeeded in getting up steam and steamed slowly toward Port-au-Prince until picked up and towed in by the Panama. The rest of the fleet steamed down to Jeremie on Sunday, August 11, presumably to see if that town had gone over to Hipolyte.

It is generally supposed that they went to capture the Jaemel and the Carondelet. They have not returned. On Saturday, August 10, the heaviest fighting of the war had been gradually drawing near to that place and threatened the road to Beosian, which would give them communication with the forces coming up from the South. Legitime began the attack, which was repulsed, but around La Coup or Petitville all day, and the evening found Hipolyte in possession of the road. The losses on both sides were about the same—100 killed and 250 wounded. That night Legitime's General, in charge, Monplaisir, burned the pretty town around which they had been fighting all day, the inhabitants having fled to the mountain during the combat. He kindly promised that they should all be indemnified for their losses. Hipolyte's line now reaches entirely around the capital, and the general impression among the foreign people is that he will enter the city when the final downfalls comes, as the fort at Bizoton amounts to nothing.

An American Vessel is Stayed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The United States steam corvette Galena, Commander Sumner, sails to-day for Hayti to take up the duty of the Ossipee, recently returned home. The Galena was to have left for Port-au-Prince yesterday. Her sailing orders have been received, but for several reasons the ship remained at her moorings throughout the day. Judging from the amount of small stores that were being whisked aboard the Galena yesterday afternoon it was difficult to see how Commander Sumner was to get away before to-day. The cruiser is all ready for her southern duty so far as repairs are concerned, but it was intended only to keep the ship in condition for six months. The Galena last went to Hayti during December of 1888, in company with the Yantic. She remained on the station till spring, when she returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the Yantic having preceded her by several months, owing to yellow fever aboard. The ordering of the Galena South is due to the Ossipee coming North.

The Kearsarge is now the only vessel before Port-au-Prince, and just at this moment, when a crisis is expected in Haytian affairs, it is important that a strong naval force should be present before the beleaguered city. The Galena will most likely remain in the vicinity of Hayti until well into the winter. The Kearsarge is the next vessel to be relieved and the Yantic is thought to be the craft destined to perform that duty. In turn the Galena may be relieved by the Ossipee.

Ordinary.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Theodore Cantant, the distinguished violinist, dropped dead yesterday, as he arose and put on his hat to visit some pupils. He was a native of Sicily and a Hebrew. He studied at the Conservatory of Vienna and was a pupil of the famous Strauss. Impaired health

caused him to seek refuge in the mild southern climate of this country, where he has resided here since 1878, where he has had a brilliant career.

RETURNED TO DEER PARK.

The President is Again at His Chosen Summer Home.

DEER PARK, August 24.—President Harrison, Mr. McKee and Miss McKee arrived here at 8:45 and walked up to the Spencer cottage. Private Secretary Halford and Marshal of the District of Columbia Randall went to the hotel.

TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Chase, the Western Champion, Goes Down Before Shaw.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 24.—The surprise of the day in the tennis tournament yesterday was the defeat of C. A. Chase, the Western champion, by Shaw, Shaw won the first game by drives into the net by Chase, who scored only 30. Shaw had luck in putting the ball outside of the court in the second, after the deuce was called. Chase won the third by a game love, with Shaw's serve. The fourth was a valuable game, and Shaw played carefully, driving the ball over the net and the second set, Chase took a game love. The sixth was won by Shaw by good drives to the base line, Chase not scoring a point.

The seventh was a valuable game and Shaw won by hard serving. Chase won the eighth entirely by serving by a game love. The ninth was a valuable game, and Shaw's serving was perfect. Shaw drove prettily to the base line and won the tenth by a love game, and the first set 6-4. Chase won the first game of the second set by a game love. The second set was a valuable game, and Shaw lost by drives out of the court. Shaw won the third by fine serving, after deuce had been called.

In the fourth Shaw passed Chase at the net repeatedly and played well down the side lines. The fifth was a game love for Chase, with Shaw serving. Chase won the sixth and Shaw the seventh by drives well down the side lines. The eighth was a deuce. In the eighth Shaw played well in the backhand corner along the base line, Chase scoring only one point. Chase won the ninth by a game love. In the tenth Shaw won by hard serving. The score was deuce. The third set was won by Chase, 6-4. Shaw took the fourth set and the match by superior play, 6-3.

No Games To-Day.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 24.—Rain prevented all play in the tennis tournament to-day.

WHO IS THE MAN?

A Deputy Fourth Auditor Asks About His Appointment.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury has transmitted to the First Comptroller a letter received by him from Andrew J. Whitaker, of Carpentersville, Ill., in which the writer says he has seen in a Chicago newspaper a notice of his appointment as Deputy Fourth Auditor, and begs leave to accept the office with thanks. Andrew J. Whitaker, of Illinois, was duly appointed to that office about two weeks ago, and a gentleman who claims to be from Illinois, who recently engaged in business here appeared a week ago, quitted and began the discharge of the duties of Deputy Auditor. The Fourth Auditor has sent the letter of the second Andrew J. Whitaker to the First Comptroller to determine who is entitled to the place.

A Typhoid Patient's Death.

WOBURN, Mass., August 24.—At 10:30 this morning Fred S. Nichols, living on Grove street, Winchester, while delirious from typhoid fever, got out of bed, procured a revolver from a bureau drawer, and shot himself in the head, killing him. Before he could be secured, he fired two shots at his father, Stillman Nichols, but without effect. Miss Smith was a trained nurse from Boston, who came yesterday to attend the patient.

The Kentucky Fendal Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Judge Robert Boyd, of the Fifteenth Judicial District, in which Harlan County is situated, came here to-day to request Governor Buckner to send troops to arrest the lawless leaders of the band of outlaws that killed four citizens last Tuesday.

Another conference will be held this afternoon, but Governor Buckner is of the opinion that a strong posse would do more good than troops.

The Associated Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The weekly bank statement of the Associated Banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease, \$1,286,375  
Loans, decrease, 3,450,100  
Specie, decrease, 2,146,430  
Deposits, increase, 7,523,000  
Circulation, decrease, 3,500  
The banks now hold \$5,066,000 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

Brakenham Crushed to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis News.—A freight car, loaded with ice, on the C. &amp; W. &amp; M. Road, jumped the track on the Warsaw "Y" and fell on its side, burying Warren Rowley, a brakeman. He was dug out, but found to be fatally injured, his body being frozen and stiff. Rowley is married and lives in Elkhart.

Knocked Out in Five Rounds.

LAWRENCE, Mass., August 24.—George Bush, of California, and Henry M. Watson, of Biller, Mass., fought to a finish early this morning, just over the New Hampshire line. Bush had his own way from the start and knocked out Watson in the fifth round. The fight was over in 15 minutes. Bush weighed 175 pounds and Watson 170.

An Officer's Court-Martial Concluded.

OMAHA, Neb., August 24.—The finding of the court-martial case of Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, ex-Commandant at Fort Omaha, charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, has been forwarded to Washington. This is understood to mean that the court has found against him.

Married a Captain's Daughter.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., August 24.—Joe Russell Burrows, President of the National Bank at Smith's Center, Kan., and Miss Hilda Ingalls, daughter of Captain J. M. Ingalls, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church at Cornwall this morning.

Getting Ready for the Stage.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Mrs. Louis Carter is said to be studying eight hours each day. She rarely leaves her room and practices posing, fainting, attitudinizing, emotionalizing and other stagey capers dear to the ambitious star.

## AMERICA'S FIRST ROAD.

AN INDIANAPOLIS MAN WHO HELPED BUILD IT.

The Ties Were Granite, the Stringers of Soft Pine, Covered With Flat Iron—Adams Was There.

Indianapolis has among her citizens an old Boston "boy" (eighty-two), of whom Massachusetts will be glad to hear. It is Mr. H. P. Randall. He helped to build the first American railroad, and his recollection of the early days and the events of wide interest. He has been a citizen of Indianapolis since 1852 (coming here from Cincinnati), where he was a school teacher and civil engineer. He was born near Crops Hill, Boston. Speaking of that first railroad to-day, he said:

"I think it was about 1826, while an apprentice to the carpenter trade, I went with a party of eight men to some 'gravel' timber to 'make a roadway for carrying stone from the quarries to a wharf, where they could be loaded upon vessels. This was at Quincy, Mass. The edges of granite rock were, if I remember rightly, located upon lands of John Q. Adams. The stringers or rails for the road 'of soft pine, about 20 feet long, 6x12 inches narrow, were cut by hand. The cross-ties were made of the cross-ties, which were of granite, split out in the quarries, some 10 inches square, and 6 feet long, and set down much as the wooden cross-ties are now."

To keep the gravel in place, and steady, there were iron plates cut into the ties and made fast on top of the stringers. Iron plates were put on to the stringers, and spiked down. These were, as well as the cross-ties, made of granite, and were three-eighths thick. Then with a towpath for a horse, we completed the roadway."

"I think the road was about three miles long. Near our camp, and about midway between the quarry and the wharf, there was a curve. To get out the timber for this curve was a puzzle to our men, but our accommodating engineer—I think his name was Bryant—came to our relief, though some of the men thought that he was his first experience in curves of this sort."

"The first wheels put on this track were, I should think, eight feet in diameter. It was the intent to carry the load under the axle of a car to be propelled by horse power or by hand."

"Soon after the road's completion the first car was put on the track. Our men were dubious about its working, especially the road curve. Some guessed it would and some said it would not. So a time was set for a trial. The men pushed the thing up over the curve. It was down grade from there to the wharf. It was found that the car would go all right. The next day about a dozen people got on for a ride and a little sport. They took a bucket of good cool spring water, soured with vinegar, and sweetened with molasses, a supply of dried codfish and a large supply of lunch on those days) and a tin horn to let the people know that something was coming."

"Finally all was ready, word was given, 'Take off the blocks and let her go.' The men learned there was no necessity for blowing the horn, for the flange on the wheels working against these thin plates on the rails made at times a wonderful screeching."

"We worked from sun to sun and till late in the fall. I think no liquor was used and none was sick and I do not remember that any complained."

"Mr. Randall recalls that one day while the men were at work on the road John Adams (who soon afterwards died) came out to look at the job. His young son, John Quincy, was with him."

RATES, EXCURSIONS, FREIGHTS.

New Schedule by the O. I. &amp; W.—Beet Sugar in Transit East.

The O. I. &amp; W. officers allege that the low Chicago rate has diverted a great deal of traffic which legitimately is in the territory of their road, to longer and cheaper routes, and that to meet this competition passenger rates to Western points via the road have been materially reduced, the change going into effect to-day. The new schedule makes the rate from Indianapolis to Peoria \$4.25, former rate \$6.14; to Kansas City \$2.75, former rate \$4.00; to Omaha \$3.50, former rate \$4.50. The new arrangement will continue until further notice.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, &amp; Indianapolis Road will run an excursion to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton September 10. It is a portion of the proceeds will be given to the Soldiers' Home.

Beginning to-morrow, all through trains on the Northern Pacific Road will enter or leave Chicago. Hereafter St. Paul has been the eastern terminus of the road, but the Chicago and St. Paul lines will continue to run. The Chicago and St. Paul lines will continue to run. The Chicago and St. Paul lines will continue to run.

Gradually sugar is becoming an important item in the freight business of the west to east. Formerly, and not long ago, either about all the sugar which passed over Indiana railroads came from the East or South, but now the manufacture of beet sugar in California and the heavy importations from the Sandwich and other Pacific islands are causing a strong eastward movement across Indiana of this staple. The day shipping in barrels is going rapidly out, and sacks are taking its place. The sacks are double thickness, of strong, tightly-woven material which is practically impervious to water. The chief advantage in the use of the greater size is that the sacks may be handled. Splinters and the taste of the wood are also avoided.

The eastward movement of grain is now exceedingly heavy and railroads are suffering from a scarcity of cars. All over the Central States, and especially in Indiana, the yield of wheat per acre has been much greater than was expected. Farmers are disappointed to find that their crops promptly find their way to the market, and the prices insure a reasonable profit, and the result is the railroads are crowding all their available rolling stock to its greatest utility. An instance of the way the wheat in Indiana is being handled, a farmer who was in the city this morning, said he: "I inspected my wheat, as we harvested it, very closely and concluded that I would have about 1,200 bushels. This was a fair yield for my acreage. When I came to thresh, my crop made 1,854 bushels."

Not Invited to Time.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the New York Herald sends his paper a long story about the trades union of Indianapolis refusing to participate in the parade last Thursday on account of their dislike of President Harrison. Members of the Central Labor Union say there is no truth in the report. At a meeting held last Sunday morning the representatives of the various trades unions did vote not to join the parade, but for the reason that they could not prepare for the event. It was an oversight by those in charge that the labor organizations were not extended an invitation sooner. They say they regret the mistake as much as any one, and that it was entirely unintentional.

A Sergeant Locked Up.

This morning the most unearthly yells and howls were emitted from the cell-room at the Station House, and with them came the sound of hammering on the iron doors. The officers opened the doors to ascertain the cause of the disturbance and out

crawled Sergeant Joyce. While the prisoners were being taken to Police Court the Sergeant went into the cells to see if any were left behind, and as no one was aware of his presence he was locked up.

GENERAL COLUMB CITES DATES.

Vincennes Was Captured First in 1778 and Finally a Year Later.

General Columb defends the date of the capture of Vincennes (as given by him in his monument address) against Judge Jordan's facts yesterday.

"The facts," he says, "that Colonel Clark in the summer of 1778 led a remarkable expedition against the French settlements about Kaskaskia and Vincennes. This statement is found on page 114 of Dillon's History of Indiana. In chapter 13 (Dillon) is found a detailed account of the peaceful taking of Vincennes by the party sent by Colonel Clark for that purpose. He was in Kaskaskia in July 1778. On page 128 is found an account of the success of the expedition, of the hoisting of the American flag in Vincennes and the going of the people to the city. 'Where the French Alliance was administered to them, an officer was elected and the place garrisoned and everything settled before the most sanguinary hopes.' Soon after this, in 1778, Captain Leonard Helm, about the middle of August) was ordered to take command of Vincennes by Colonel Clark. 'The Captain arrived safe at Vincennes, and was received with acclamation by the people.' So says Dillon, on page 130. Vincennes was taken by Clark's expedition in 1778, and with a vast territory, incorporated into Virginia. It was recaptured by the British in December, 1778, and held until February, 1779, when it was recaptured by Clark and his men."

I said in my address that Clark captured Vincennes and Kaskaskia in 1778, and followed up the trail of the other argument that Clark and his men 110 years ago (1778) snatched from British dominion the vast region extending from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River, etc."

This is a mistake, Dillon is mistaken. I know of no historian who is quite as accurate, not excepting Judge Jordan."

I referred to the final taking of all this vast region in 1779 from the British, and I know of no question as to the correctness of the history on this point, of Mr. Dillon."

HANGED TO PROLONG LIFE.

A Police Officer Submits to Unusual Treatment for an Injury.

BOSTON, August 25.—Police Lieutenant B. Daly, of this city, is undergoing a rigorous treatment to get cured of a spinal trouble caused by a fall from a horse car in 1887.

It is nothing more or than a systematic course of hanging. He is suspended by the neck until he is almost unconscious, this process being the only way in which the spinal cord can be properly strengthened. The machine is shaped very much like a gallows. It consists of an iron rod with eyes in the center and hooks at each end in which are loops that pass down under each of the patient's arms, and a horizontal bar is a series of notches, from which hang the supports for the head and chin. Lieutenant Daly's head is placed in the upper loop, and he is then swung from the floor. He said that the experience is anything but pleasant, but as a cure is being attempted he keeps at it."

He is generally strung up about two and a half hours. When released he can not stand, and it is fully five minutes before he recovers from the effects of the hanging. He has control of his lower limbs now, while less than six months ago he staggered and could not walk. He has been every night without injections of morphia, as before.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Oil at Pittsburgh to-day 75c.

The log jam in the St. Croix River is being broken.

Veterans are beginning to arrive in Milwaukee.

Charles Swenager, a Jockey, was thrown and killed at Catlin, Ill.

Separate trials will be asked for the Cronin suspects at Chicago when the cases are called Monday.

The Republicans of Montana nominated for Governor T. C. Power, of Helena, and for Congress E. H. Carr, of Great Falls.

Osama and K. Tsanato, from Tokyo, Japan, will take a two years' course in the Bloomingdale College of Law.

The indications are that the Legislative Committee on the West Virginia Governor will report in favor of Fleming, Democrat.

A special from Green Bay, Wis., says L. G. Schiller, wholesale fish dealer, has made an assignment of his liabilities \$12,500; assets not known.

W. A. Smith, the man who broke jail at Cleveland, is now in the city of Chicago.

Sheriff Joe Goldsoll, is under arrest at Quincy, Ill.

Captain Charles T. Rogers, who tried to cross the Atlantic in an eighteen-foot boat, was picked up off Grand Banks and returned to Gloucester.

Word has been received at the Treasury Department at Washington of the discovery of a counterfeit two-dollar silver certificate which has been found in the possession of a man in the United States Treasury.

United States Treasurer Huston has rented a home in Washington near the heart of Fourth street, and expects to move there early next week from Connerville on the 1st of September.

Hog's howling still at Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, burned yesterday morning, together with the electric light plant. The loss is \$200 to \$300,000, on which there was no insurance.

State Treasurer Carter, of New Hampshire, has received for the State a bill for \$150,000, it being the last outstanding bill of the State. It matures September 1, and will be paid then.

Senator Anderson, of Nebraska, writes an open letter to Commissioner Tanner defending his position in the case of the late Senator Benton, and saying that the amount was sent him without his application.

J. E. Cunningham, the Postmaster at Coffeysburg, Mo., who absconded with \$5,000 on June 1, last, since which time the detectives have pursued him as the greatest thief of the West, is now in the hands of the law.

On Thursday a mob tried to lynch Robert Snyder, a saloon-keeper at Eldorado, Kan., who murdered his wife, and was hanged in a jail at Topeka, Kan., on Monday, August 14.

The prisoner was dropped out of the back window of the jail and taken to a place near the river, where he was thrown to the water and drowned.

At the reunion of the Seventeenth (General) Harrison's Regiment yesterday, General T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was chosen orator for next year.

MEETINGS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Association of Spiritualists will meet at Mansur's Hall, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

The open-air social temperance meeting at Military Park Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock will be addressed by Rev. G. G. Mitchell, of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Jno. Towers, who takes the chair of Music and Dramatic Literature at the School of Music, will deliver, early in September, a lecture on Modern Singers and Singing. Mr. Towers made a special tour of England, by invitation of the Music Teachers' National Association, to deliver this lecture at the convention held recently in Philadelphia.

## CO. D COURT MARTIALED.

LIGHT INFANTRY REFUSED TO WEAR FATIGUE UNIFORMS.

And Are Summoned to Trial, Except a Few Officers and One Lonely Private—Very High Military Jinks.

The entire Indianapolis Light Infantry Company, except the first four officers—Captain Scott, Lieutenants Lowes and Condes, Sergeant McCrea—and Private Lovelace, have been placed under arrest and have been summoned to appear at court martial. This company, it will be recalled, did not appear in the parade on Thursday. It constitutes Company D, Second Regiment, Indiana Legion, and as everybody knows, is one of the crack companies of the country. The order of arrest has been issued by R. Ruckle, Adjutant General of Indiana. "For insubordination, mutinous conduct, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," is the charge made. The court martial will convene at a date to be named hereafter.

The circumstances are these. The company at noon Thursday assembled at City Hall Armory according to orders. The company had agreed as an organization to appear in the parade in full dress uniform or not at all. "We have an organization separate from the State or National Guard," said one of the members, "and did not feel ourselves bound by Adjutant General Ruckle's order to appear in fatigue uniform. We were in dress uniform, and our officers refused to take us to the parade unless in full dress uniform. This we declined to do. We submitted an order from Chief Marshal Zollinger to Colonel Ruckle assigning us a position in the military division, attired as we then were. Our Captain, however, refused to act under this order. Consequently we did not march at all, and now comes the order of court martial."

Our dress uniforms were procured for just such occasions, and we can't understand why we should not be permitted to use them."

The order of court martial prohibits the officers from attending any business meeting, drill or parade of the company and directs them to not enter the armory.

Thirty-two men and non-commissioned officers are involved, including Sergeants Eckman, Cobb, Martin and Mahan; Corporals Mahoney, Douglas, Shirk and Lense.

EAGER TO SERVE THE PUBLIC.

Political Place-Hunters Besieged the Presidential Party.

The Indiana office-seekers did not worry President Harrison a great deal during his brief stay in the city, but a few of them managed to quietly remind him of their ambitions and claims upon the party. Private Secretary Halford, Attorney General Miller and United States Marshal Randall came in conflict with the office-seekers much more than the President, and when they would consent to listen to the claims of aspirants they were constantly besieged.

Quite a number of Indianapolis Republicans had a long talk with Private Secretary Halford about Indiana politics, presumably, and when the President got back to work he will doubtless be made acquainted with the "exact feeling" in Indiana, so far as Private Secretary Halford's informants were able to judge it.

Dan Randall was, of course, besieged with persons who want positions under him. He said, before leaving yesterday afternoon, however, that he had made no promises, would not announce his appointments until the first of next month, and was very thankful that his office does not come under the Civil Service rule, "saying he: 'I shall have no hesitations about making decisions for just as many Republicans as possible.'"

Captain Meredith did not escape the place-hunters, either. There are quite a number of Indianapolis printers who want places in the Government Printing Office, and they all managed to get into the Captain's ear while here. He promised to do all he could for them.

Colonel Tom Byrne, of Evansville, was in the city last night. He announced that he will again be a candidate for Treasurer of State. Said a Democratic politician last evening: "The old State ticket will be in the field again, and so far as I know there will be but few changes in its composition."

Andrew M. Sweeney, who was mentioned as a possible candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, has changed his mind and will stand for Congress from the Second District. The congressional fight in the Second District has grown interesting. Congressman O'Neal has been forced out of the race, and every county in the district has a candidate for its representative. Democrats prominently mentioned are Sam Taylor, of Daviess County, present State Bank Examiner; Mason Niblack, Knox County, Speaker of the last House of Representatives; James A. Anderson, of Pauli, Cutter S. Dobbin, of Morgan County, and ex-Senator John Benz.

Joseph D. New has announced himself as a candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket.

Next Tuesday the Republicans hold their primaries to nominate candidates for City Council, and to elect the city clerk and treasurer. The gas company is pushing men to the front in every ward, and nobody is certain who the concern's candidates are. The new Council will let the contract for the city lighting.

In the Ninth Ward William Long is











## THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS,

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Editorial Rooms—673 Business Office—161

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899.

LABOR DAY is the next notable event on the local calendar. Monday, September 2, is the date.

The city's interests ought to have a chance under the next city government.

The corporations and private interests have controlled long enough.

A STUFFED hat with the top knocked out and a tin horn crushed, ought to typify the condition of the kind of politics they represent if their corrupting influence seeks to make itself felt in city affairs.

The monument demonstration was worth many times all it cost in time, trouble and cash, wasn't it? From a selfish point of view alone it paid for Indianapolis, didn't it? We might profitably consider now whether or not some sort of a night show during the State Fair would be worth while.

To-morrow will close Francis Murphy's visit here for this time—may be forever. It is the ripe fruit that is first to fall. Francis Murphy is no longer young—except in his heart. There he grows younger every day, becoming more and more like little children—as we are all to become to see salvation. Francis Murphy bears a message to every man who is under the domination of drink. He is a builder up of broken homes, a bringer of joy and peace to desolate firesides. Go hear him, and get some of the inspiration that shall carry on his good work when he is gone.

INDIANAPOLIS is on the eve of an expansion in the improvement of public conditions which its growing prosperity impels. If we have the same sort of a gang controlling the next Council as we have this one the opportunity will be worked for a general plucking by the corporation conveniences, holders of illegal contracts, tools of interests which manipulate the city's affairs to their private advantage, and so start us into the swamp of extravagance, mismanagement and corruption, our increasing needs and opportunities being made our misfortune and the means of our hurt. We want clean-handed, honest, able business men in the Council.

SOUTH SIDE folks whose public spirit has given us the only fountain the city can boast of ought to extend more of the same sort of energy and wisdom to paving the square where the fountain stands with asphalt. As it is, the beauty, effect and value of that structure is largely lost, the muddy and unpleasant surroundings rather repelling than attracting. With the square asphalted it would become a beautiful center for the life thereabouts, a sort of social focal, an admirable place for a summer evening band concert. A little push in the right direction would get this good work done this year before bad weather comes to make the spot still worse. There is a suggestion in that also for pushing on the proposed paving of the two squares of Pennsylvania street. The city authorities ought to conclude all the arrangements of the kind promptly, so that the work can be done before bad weather comes. We will then have one bordering street of the new Government building properly paved.

The newspapers of New York have been protesting themselves hoarse, as it were, in protest against the death penalty by electricity because it is, according to their superior wisdom, cruel, and because its application is to be in secret. The objectors had an opportunity yesterday of chronicleing a case of gentle hanging. The shocking, unspeakably cruel process they detailed to the minutest degree. If the law would allow them to thus detail electric executions, we suspect that would be an end to all the objections to it. One of the laudable things of the new law is not more the substitution of electricity for the rope than the prohibition of publication of the details of the act. The accounts of the hanging of the four men in New York yesterday will tend to create murderers everywhere. It demoralizes and blunts the general sense, fosters ferocity, inculcates cruelty—a moral process as plainly to be defined as the working of a rope upon the physical body. No reform of the law will be better than that which shall confine accounts of executions to the simple statement of the fact.

The people of West Indianapolis will live to learn, and not have to live long either, that they have not exhibited more wisdom than the adjustment of their municipal government to the changing conditions of their growing suburb needs, in granting the Citizens' Street Railway Company a virtual monopoly of their streets for the next fifty years, the consideration of getting home-car service, which the company could well afford to pay for now, and better afford to pay more for every coming year of the half century. A town finished and "fenced in" may grant franchises of a generation's term, but one steadily growing, and showing every indication of continuing to grow, has no business to hamper the coming population with conditions that they can not know will be good and may reasonably expect to prove bad, at least in troublesome restrictions here

and there, as the unlimited grants made by the city to its big, overbearing corporations have proved. "Experience is a dear school," says Poor Richard, and there are a good many who won't learn even in it at the price they pay. In about five years from now the West Side people will feel the pinch of the corporation's grip tightening into a squeeze as we of the city do, without, however, teaching our neighbors anything. If this sub-art should ever be added to the city—as it will hardly fail to be in a few years—there will probably be a considerable tangle of monopoly grants to adjust between the two.

THE evidence is increasing, at least in the popular knowledge of it, that the claims of our Government to the control of the Behring Sea is not substantial enough to stand against a fair discussion of it in an international conference. We have only Russia's right to make it a "closed sea," and that right before it was sold to us, we resisted and refused to recognize. Russia, if she did not abandon her claim, ceased to insist upon it. We claim the right to fish in the St. Lawrence Gulf, though it is entirely inclosed by British territory, and we can't consistently deny a similar right to Great Britain in a sea that is only partially enclosed by our territory. We have never, in terms, asserted our exclusive right, and Great Britain has uniformly protested against such a right in any power. We have denied it to Russia, and have no other claim ourselves. What we have formally done is only what was right and necessary, and what any maritime power ought to assist, the protection of the seal-fishing from the poachers and pirates of all nations, ours as well as others. In this good and lawful work we have been alone, and that is a fair ground of complaint against other powers. We can't see how the claim of exclusive ownership of the Behring Sea is to be maintained in this state of things, and we suspect that when a conference takes up the matter for final adjustment, our claim will be modified into such a right of occupancy as will enable us to deal summarily and effectively with seal thieves, no matter where they belong.

"Monumental" Misapprehensions.

Among "corner-stone" information which The News published before that event, was that about the urgency of officials of the G. A. R. on all old soldiers to become members of the G. A. R. so that their names might go on the roster of the order that was to be placed in the stone.

The Terre Haute Gazette made The News's statement of this fact the text of a long editorial, of which the following extracts give the salient features:

The Legislature of Indiana appropriated \$200,000 for the erection of the monument in honor of the soldiers of Indiana who took part in the war against the Rebellion. If it was services like that, in the G. A. R., that the monument was intended to commemorate, or if the G. A. R. society, organized since the war, paid for the monument, they alone should have the exclusive control or dedication of names on other deposits in the monument corner-stone. But it can not be discerned on what grounds the managers of the G. A. R., or of the monument, can exclude any Indiana soldier's name from the monument, whether he be a G. A. R. member or not, especially when they do not exclude names of those who never were Indiana soldiers, as a very large percentage of G. A. R. members, now in this State, were never in any Indiana military organization during the war.

Now, the State of Indiana has already a list of all her soldiers and regiments officially in print, duly authorized by the State officials under act of her Legislature. These lists are duly authenticated and as correct as possible. They show every soldier's name and his record in brief, and no new list is needed under the auspices of the G. A. R. officials or "managers" who assume the task of deciding what class of soldiers' names may be placed in the corner-stone. Let these full lists of Indiana soldiers be deposited, or none at all.

Let us suppose a case. Suppose the Masonic fraternal order, which this corner-stone, it has laid a great many corner-stones in its day and will lay hundreds and thousands more. Does any one for an instant imagine that it could have the effrontery, or the people would tolerate it if it did, to exclude from the corner-stone the names of all soldiers who were not Masons?

This monument, built with the money of the people of Indiana, and all the people of Indiana, is in honor of all the soldiers and sailors of Indiana who fought for the preservation of the Union. It is an outrage to add to the list of soldiers' names only those who are in the corner-stone, and that they must belong to the G. A. R.

This editorial was apparently also printed on slips for individual distribution, for upon the back of a slip containing it we have a communication sent from Terre Haute, of which the following is the main part:

Indiana furnished over 97,000 soldiers during the war, and has now on the pension rolls about 40,000; yet if the smart "managers" of the corner-stone are right, only about 25,000 of all these are worthy of "corner-stone" courtesies, for the latter number will about cover all the Indiana membership of the G. A. R. "a good share" of "except a paper."

Over 2,800,000 persons were in the service of the United States during the war, whilst the real membership of the G. A. R. in the whole country will be found to be only 300,000, yet the "managers" of the corner-stone, proprietors would seem to decide that only about one-eighth of these millions of veterans, dead or alive, could be allowed to have their names placed in the corner-stone unless they first pay tribute to the G. A. R. organization or its "slick Alexander" who desire a little cheap notoriety.

It would be troublesome to find an equal number of mistakes in the same amount of matter. They mostly spring from misapprehension, though there is perceptible a good deal of bad bile in some of them. There are other mistakes on the subject, as the following by the Indianapolis Journal:

General Coburn and General Manson, in their addresses yesterday, both referred to the monument as one erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors of all the wars in which the men of Indiana have been engaged.

The act of the Legislature providing for the erection of the monument calls it a "State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument." The fact that it does not expressly mention the War of the Rebellion might possibly be construed as including other wars, but the origin of the monument and the discussion in the Legislature show that no other war was ever thought of. The movement for a monument originated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and was carried on by that organization more than ten years before it was taken up by the Legislature.

The contributions of the G. A. R. posts and of different counties have been made solely with reference to the soldiers of the civil war. In short, neither in the act authorizing the monument, nor in the origin or progress of the movement from the beginning to the present time, do we find any reference to the soldiers of any other than the war for the Union.

Let us consider these things in their order. First as to our Terre Haute contemporary: It mistakes in saying that the Legislature appropriated money to build a monument to the Indiana soldiers "who took part in the war against the rebellion." It was the partisan-crazed Legislature of 1887 that passed the law, but even it was not so short-sighted as that. Its act, as it states, was "for the purpose of erecting a State Soldiers' and

Sailors' Monument." Our soldiers and sailors who fought to add the empire of Texas to the Union and who earlier fought for an empire and civilization's foothold here, are they to be forgotten? Have they no part in this memorial? The Legislature didn't think so, manifestly. It said as plainly as the words will put it, "A State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument." It is a somewhat slender intelligence, it seems to us, that needs must have this explained. A war recent, like that of the rebellion in which so many soldiers "fought, bled and died," and which has left us the legacy of the G. A. R., a grand army of pensioners, office-seekers based on the fact and various other things, naturally is the source of the most powerful impulse toward building this monument. But taxpayers of Indiana did not undertake it to them alone. They might have done it but they didn't. They built to all the soldiers and sailors of the State, and had there been no rebellion they might and probably would have built a monument to those who fought and fell in the Mexican war and the earlier wars. Other States have such monuments. It was probably only because Indiana was so backward in those things that we did not like them have such a monument before the late rebellion occurred. We did not, and so we are building one now for all.

Our Terre Haute contemporary further misapprehends in its wrath against the G. A. R. We have explained the scope of the monument, so there need be no fright at the spot labeled G. A. R. in this regard. The monument is not erected to the G. A. R., nor to that ineffable "the 'Loyal Legion,' nor to divers and sundry organizations of soldiers."

There is a deal of blathering about what is or what isn't, and what ought to and ought not to have been placed in the corner-stone, as we called attention to some of it on the part of the Indianapolis Journal about "soldier stuff" that was not put into the State House corner-stone, and then declaring that "it matters little what books or papers are put in the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument. In five years they will be illegible, if not entirely decayed."

A corner stone is a curiosity-box for posterity, and whether or not we afford posterity a delightful sensation by our ingenuity of selection need not greatly worry us. We suppose a copy of The Indianapolis News was put in the corner stone—if it wasn't posterity will miss some "mighty interesting" reading," that is all. But we may dismiss this whole subject, we think, with the philosophy as was spoken by somebody, the prophet, to the effect, "What did posterity ever do for me that I should look out for it?"

Just here, for soothing syrup to our Terre Haute contemporary, and to the communication above quoted, let it be said that the G. A. R. roster was put into that stone simply for itself—a record of an interesting organization among soldiers surviving the War of the Rebellion at the time the stone was laid, and so reflecting the life of the time—just as the copy of The News that was also put in there ought to have been, if it wasn't, would also reflect the life of the time. There was a complete official list of the soldiers and sailors of the State put in the stone, so don't go buzzing around the after dinner content of the G. A. R. as it meditates on its morning and watches the lengthening shadows of day creeping on, and comrades after comrades disappearing in them forever.

Of the allusion to the Masons laying the corner-stone with the query, would they have put in the list of the Masons of the State, this is to be said: They might have done so with perfect fitness. They would thus have excluded the names of all people who were not Masons, and what of it? It would have been entirely fitting had the Masonic order or any branch of it laid the corner-stone. The occasion is improved by having dignity and order in the ceremonies. The Commissioners, who were officially in charge of them, could have made a program and had the President of the United States, the Governor of the State or the handsomest but in Indiana as master of the ceremonies. But it was convenient to use some organization of the day that had a ritual for such purposes. There are the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and possibly the rosewater and lavender Loyal Legion, that have such rituals; and there was the G. A. R. Seeing that this was a monument dedicated to soldiers, and not to arts, or to the cessation of some calamity, or to some sentiment, like the statue of Germania that keeps "The Watch on the Rhine," it was altogether most fitting that the G. A. R. should lay the stone with its ritual. Isn't it so? Then let us have peace. There is little good sense or good taste in all this potter.

As to the misapprehension of the Indianapolis Journal that this monument is only to the soldiers and sailors of the recent war, we have answered that in stating the act of the Legislature and considering the reason of the whole purpose. That paper's suggestion that its mistake is not a mistake, because "the contributions of the G. A. R. and of different counties have been made solely with reference to the soldiers of the Civil War, and that the G. A. R. didn't think or talk of any other war," is feeble, since one doesn't expect the G. A. R. to think or talk of anything but the war, most of which it saw and part of which it was, and because neither the G. A. R. nor the counties are building this monument. The people of Indiana are building it; the men, women and children of to-day who pay the taxes. By their legislative action they are building "a State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument." That means just what it says. The valor of Indiana's citizens, since there was an Indiana, who became soldiers and sailors is here marked. That most of them were soldiers and sailors during the late war does not exclude those who were soldiers and sailors in previous wars.

The late war's representatives do not seem to be suffering from any neglect in any particular. In fact it might be wholesome in this connection to mention the actual condition of things: that this is the work of citizens not of soldiers; the 2,225,000 citizens of Indiana and not what is left of the 100,000 or so of them who became soldiers in the late war. It is to their memory in common with that of those who "fought, bled and died" before they were born, but the act is the act of all the citizens. It is of the people by the people for honor of those of them who have been soldiers and sailors.

Go ahead with the work.

## The Divine Lullaby.

I hear thy voice, dear Lord,  
I hear it by the stormy sea  
When the winter nights are black and wild;  
And when the winds are howling round,  
It calms my fears and whispers me,  
"Sleep well, my child."

I hear thy voice, dear Lord,  
In singing winds, in falling snow,  
The curfew chime, the midnight bell,  
"Sleep well, my child," it murmurs low,  
"The guardian angels come and go,  
Oh, sleep well, my child."

I hear thy voice, dear Lord,  
At night, when the angels are still,  
Though hushed the tumult of the deep,  
My fainting heart with anguish chilled,  
By thy soothing tones I'm thrilled,  
"Fear not, and sleep!"

Speak on, speak on, dear Lord!  
And when the last dread night is near  
With doubts and fears and terrors wild,  
Oh, say thou wilt be near,  
Only these words of heavenly cheer,  
"Sleep well, my child, in Chicago News."

I Climb to Rest.

Still must I climb, if I would rest,  
The wind is up to my neck,  
The strong leaf on the tree-top high  
Cradles itself within the sky.

The streams that seem to hasten down  
Return in clouds the hills to crown;  
The clouds rise from her roof,  
To rock aloft her flower and fruit.

I can not in the valley stay;  
The great horizons stretch away.  
The very cliffs that wall me round  
Are laden unto higher ground.

To work—to rest—for each a time,  
I must climb, I must climb,  
What soul was ever quite at ease  
Shut in by earthly boundaries?

I am not glad till I have known  
Life that can lift me from my own.  
I may not know what I would be,  
A mightier strength to lean upon.

And heaven draws near as I ascend;  
The breeze invites, the stars benight,  
All things are beckoning to the best;  
I climb to thee, my God, for rest.

(Lucy Larcom.)

"SCRAPS."

A great oyster season is predicted.  
Labouche is coming to this country.  
"Lessons in tennis" are given in London.  
Gladstone's library has more than 20,000 volumes.

The Pope has a large bedroom filled with singing birds.  
A five-months-old baby, weighing 85 pounds is a boast of Buffalo.

It is stated that there are in Boston 411 miles of public streets and 129 miles of private ways.

Mr. F. T. Barnum will bring out during the coming autumn a volume of personal recollections.

British soldiers not in possession of swimming certificates are forbidden to enter boats for purposes of recreation.

On Chicago Times says that at the whole-sale dealers of that city have in their employ 18,000 commercial travelers.

Sir Charles Russell's fees in the Maybrick case amounted to 1,100 guineas. He had 500 guineas as a retainer, and a "refresher" of 100 guineas a day.

A society has been started in London to promote the development of the science of mesmerism and of the application of hypnotism to practical medicine.

The returns of a recent school election in Kansas show that 50,000 women voted on school matters, and that a large proportion of school officers this year are to be women.

Some idea of the Shah's traveling expenses may be formed from the statement that Cook's charge for what railroad and hotel expenses he had disbursed on the Shah's account was \$25,000.

A kitchen table with as many drawers as a dining room table, and having a high back like a sideboard, full of pigeon-holes for kitchen utensils, is a recent addition to the hired girl's comfort.

An umpire for a ball game at L'Anse, Mich., paralyzed a crowd of people by appearing on the field armed with a cut-throat ax and a sphygmograph. On his back was painted a big sign: "You will please side with me."

Twenty Baltimore girls who have plenty of money and are German and French scholars, propose to travel through Europe this summer and to write a book of their adventures. There will be twenty chapters, only one each girl.

The four thousand men who take part in the autumn maneuvers of the French army, which will be held in the eastern provinces. The grand review will take place September 19. Officers from the armies of all nations will be present.

Brown's terrible way these coal dealers cheat you. There's not more than 1,200 in that ton. Little Johnnie—Per-haps, dad, the coal man, weighed it on the same scales as you weighed that twenty-pound fish you caught—[Harper's Weekly.]

The American road for base ball is, after all, weak, compared to the British game for cricket. At the last match between the two greatest of the county eleven, Surrey and Nottingham, which took three days to play, nearly 80,000 people went to see it and Surrey's victory.

Within the last few weeks more than 50,000 acres have been bought in the Bahamas by British and American capitalists, to be devoted to raising sugar cane.

The Bahama, or some time lost all their commercial life, but the discovery that hemp would flourish there has wholly changed their prospects.

An anecdote about Dickens—An old soldier, an intruder, and a deal of trouble, made up a story to account for his loss. With the aid of a detective a confession was extracted. Dickens described and settled on him an annuity of 250 in consideration of the star-banded medal and in fear that he might resort to some dishonest means for getting a livelihood.

Miss Hortense (of Boston)—Indeed, I can hardly look into the deep, pale, gleaming eyes of the star-banded medal, and I am without recalling Rosetti's "thin, blue flames of souls on their way to Heaven."

Then, too, the soulfulness of inner mental life is grand. Have you ever read "Sully's Psychology?" Mr. Charles (also of Boston)—No; but I think I shall, first chance I get, since he did up Kilrain in such great shape.—[Light.]

The Swami of Southern India has always been greatly celebrated for their skill as jugglers, but the form and figure usually made have been of a character that was inadmissible in Western society. A Parsee gentleman, having obtained the appointment of Indian jeweler to the Queen of England, obtained sufficient influence among the Swami to induce them to abandon their old style, and the result was a beautifully wrought casket for Princess Louise of a workmanship comparatively new.

The folk lore of Southern Russia can be partially imagined from a case which was brought from Odessa. A man applied for a writ to compel his daughter to leave the house, because when she saluted her parents she did not bow to them. He said that he would withdraw his application if she would ask pardon and make the regular obeisance. The girl agreed. She asked pardon; but when she bowed, the father cried: "Lower! Down with your head to the ground!" She replied: "I won't bend as low as that, not if I have to leave the house." The judge thereupon ordered her to leave, but she gave in finally and bowed her head to the ground.

In Elbert County, near Craft's Ferry, on the Savannah River, lives a negro man who by the name of "Sheep Jess," who is a jester, but whose hair and whiskers are perfectly white and almost cover his head and face, leaving only small patches of dark skin around his eyes and nose, and are a perfect imitation of sheep's wool. His wool grows rapidly, and he usually shaves him every two weeks, thereby realizing enough wool to supply Jess, his wife and five children with stockings the year round, and sells enough socks to supply the entire community. His wife has nearly enough of the finest part of the wool saved up to make cloth sufficient for a suit of clothes for Jess next winter. He is about thirty-five years old.

Brain workers who can not sleep, and if they will take according to directions Dr. Brown's Glycerine. Get the genuine at your drug store.

## FAMOUS ENGLISH TRAMPS.

Some of the Great Men Who Have Walked a Great Deal.

(From the "Comic.")

It is calculated that Wordsworth, in his many years of sauntering, must have traveled a distance of 180,000 miles. What sights he saw during such prolonged and delightful wanderings only those who have the poet's mind and eye can even guess.

Charles Dickens was a confirmed tramp, and no doubt acquired his experience of "life on the road" from actual acquaintance with all sorts of vagabonds and odd characters, such as frequent town and country lanes and highways.

One of the most remarkable of unprofessional walkers was Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North" of literature. His fine physique and great endurance prompted him to the performance of wonderful feats, which seemed to him entirely a matter of course. He once walked forty miles in eight hours, and at another time he walked from Liverpool to Ellery in twenty-four hours, a distance of eighty miles. It is good to think of the long, unvaried strides with which he spun along, his blood bounding with healthy pulses, and sending invigorating waves to the active brain.

Henry Fawcett, also, was a tireless walker, and one who when deprived of sight, did not for a moment think of relinquishing this among many forms of exercise. He was a familiar figure on the roads about Cambridge, and there is no exaggeration in saying that few men blessed with all his senses could enjoy nature more thoroughly than he.

Southey, worn and preyed upon by mental application and the practical anxieties of everyday life, found his greatest relief in tramping about the country, listening to what nature had to tell him and learning contentment from her stability. John Stewart Mill delighted in pedestrian tours, and Charles Lamb, though he loved town better than country, was one who believed in evening columns of his brain by brisk and continuous walking.

An Editor Helped His Business Partner.

(Washington Post.)

Opie P. Read, the editor of the Arkansas Traveler, is a very big man with a tremendously heavy head of long, black, unkempt hair. One day he was passing the office of a well-known hardware establishment on State street, Chicago. His partner, Mr. Benham, was with him and said:

"We ought to get an advertisement out of this establishment."

Opie looked in an saw a family of country people inside.

"I'll get it for you right now," said he, and he walked in.

The countryman had just taken off his hat and was showing the manager how bald he was and asking the thoughtless clerk what he would ever grow again on his head. Opie walked up to the manager and putting out his hand, warmly said:

"My dear sir, I have come a long way to thank you in person and to show you what your restorative has done for me."

Here he took off his old, black slouch hat and shook out his long and wonderfully curly hair.

"There, sir," said he gratefully, "look at that. Four months ago you remember I was as bald as that electric lamp up there."

The manager was a little dazed. This was rather more than he could swallow.

"What did you do for it?" put in the interested countryman.

"Used this restorative—four dozen bottles of it—according to directions."

The upshot of it was, that the countryman took two dozen bottles and went his way.

"There," said Opie to his partner, "now you talk business with this man and I guess you'll get a pretty good advertisement out of him."

When the manager learned who Opie was he said:

"You can put me down for the biggest ad. in your paper and send in your bill when you please."

Effects of the School-Book Law.

(Marion Chronicle.)

For some reason the advocates of the ring school books never have a word to say about the remarkable reduction of prices of school supplies since the new law was passed last winter. The people ought to be informed as a matter of news that the law has benefited them, however it may be regarded. We have a recent circular from Van Antwerp, Bangs & Co., offering to furnish retail dealers their publications at from one-fourth to one-fifth less than they were a year ago, and at the same time allowing them a profit of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. But what is the reason for this? The answer is, that they were being robbed by the former prices. Moreover, it ought to convince them that the monopolists lied outrageously last winter when they solemnly declared that they were supplying their books at the lowest possible margin of profit. Now they offer their agents twice as large a per cent, as they did then. In fact they have reduced their schedule about thirty-three and a third per cent.

If the above is true, hasn't the new law had a good effect?

Keeping the Conscience Clear.

(Exchange.)

Whoever believes that knavery, cruelty, hypocrisy or any other vice, under any circumstances, promotes or even the temporal happiness of him who practices it is but a superficial observer and a shallow reasoner.

In the world's parlance, men who acquire wealth and influence by unwarrantable means are called prosperous. But what is prosperity in the true and legitimate sense of the word? Webster tells us: "Advance or gain in anything good."

No man can be deemed truly prosperous whose conscience is ill at ease, and whose enriches himself at the expense of justice, duty and honor plunges his soul, even here, into a state of adversity which no indulgence of the senses, no adulation of time-servers and parasites, nothing that money can buy or power command will effectually or permanently relieve.

Growth of the Human Skull.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Some interesting notes on human skulls, found in an old monastery in the Kearton Valley, near Jerusalem, have been given by Dr. Dwight in a medical journal. He concludes that the Caucasian skull has during the past thirteen centuries increased two inches in average circumference, and gained a brain-holding capacity of 3½ cubic inches. The growth has been wholly in the frontal and upper region, and none at all in the lower portions associated with purely animal functions. This is the most important discovery in ethnology of recent date.

Proposed Use of Chickamauga.

It is proposed by the Chickamauga Memorial Association that the ground on which the celebrated battle of Chickamauga was fought be bought by the Association and converted for all time into a National Park. This project will be pushed at the annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, when it is held at Chattanooga, September 19. Efforts are being made to secure the attendance at this reunion of members of the Confederate Army who fought in the battle of Chickamauga.

Nearly a Stranger.

(New York Weekly.)

Mr. Clabman—My private secretary, young Nicell—Mr. Clabman's acquaintance of yours.

Miss Citybelle—What impudence! I never met him except at the seaside, and last summer I even refused to become engaged to him again.

The St. Denis, of New York, is one of the best-known European hotel in this country, and its famous restaurant has a world-wide reputation. The hotel is headquarters in New York. The location at Broadway and Eleventh street, with its grandiose reception room







## FOR EASTERN FINANCES.

## THE MARVELOUS PROGRESS OF THE CITY OF HONG KONG.

The Stock Exchange of a City of the Far East—The Exchange will be removed from the Gutter—Shares of Chinese Stock.

(Correspondence of The Indianapolis News.)  
HONG KONG, August 1.—The Hong Kong Stock Exchange, if people at home only knew of it, would be regarded as one of the financial wonders of the world. But they do not, and indeed, to begin with, there is no Stock Exchange, properly speaking, in Hong Kong. One is being established at this moment. What Exchange there is now, is the gutter. From the far of the Club to about a hundred yards down the Queen's Road, is the local bazaar. But there, all day long, a financial business is done which I doubt if any hundred yards in the world, except the spaces including the London and New York Stock Exchanges and the Paris Bourse, can equal either for volume of money, audacity of speculation, or sensational ups and downs. Everything is done either under the punkahs in the hall of the club or literally in the gutter, and by the most motley crowd of brokers in double-decked hats that the world can show. There are Englishmen, Germans, Anglo-Indians, Chinese from Canton, Armenians from Calcutta, Parsees from Bombay and Jews from Bagdad. And from the princes of finance, who play with millions of dollars (there are several of them in Hong Kong) down to the humblest and lastest of the gutter, the "black brigade," with the physiognomy of Palestine and the accent of Spalding, who buys ten shares here and sells ten shares there, all are making money fast. There are practically no bankruptcies in Hong Kong. The former live in their little palaces, the latter in their shacks, and the latter kick their heels all day long in the street and the corridors of the Hong Kong Hotel. And although to say that all of them make money is not unlike saying that two men live on what they win from each other at cards, still the paradox is a truth. Money in Hong Kong seems to have less value than anywhere else, like wheat in Manitoba or petroleum in Pennsylvania.

A player at poker the other night dropped a "long chip," value a hundred dollars, under the table. "Mackie," he said in pidgin English, "no matter, 't's fifteen pounds." Somebody reminded him: "if you were at home you'd look for it fast enough." "By Jove," he replied, "so I will! I forgot how much it was." And here is an example showing at once all three characteristics I have claimed above for Hong Kong finance. A few weeks ago, in the stock of a single mine in the Malay Peninsula, upwards of a million and a half of dollars was paid by Singapore speculators to Hong Kong speculators in less than a fortnight, and the shares were bought back by Hong Kong within a month at more than fifty per cent. discount. As for ups and downs, here are a few examples taken almost at random. The shares of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, issued at a hundred dollars, rose immediately to \$195, fell to \$125 within a month, and are to-day quoted at \$200. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, which had been at \$100, rose to \$125, fell to \$100, and are to-day quoted at \$125 per value, were at one time at 205 per cent. premium, they fell again to 125 per cent. premium, and are to-day back to 200 per cent.

The H. N. Kong and Wampoa Dock Company's shares of \$125 par value rose from 25 per cent. premium to 135 per cent. at 95 per cent. The Sun and Sunlight Dry Sacrament Gold Mining Company's shares (mined in Punjoo, in the Malay Peninsula) were floated at \$10 per share, rose at once to \$15, then jumped suddenly to \$80, fell back as suddenly after considerably over a million dollars had changed hands, and are now at prices most of the shares were bought and sold again, and now they are firm at \$35. But perhaps the most sensational of all is the Tunkong Coal Mining Company. The shares, which had been at \$100, were floated in Paris, were issued at 500 francs, say \$138; they rose on issue to 60 per cent. premium, then at a jump to 120 per cent., then at another to 220 per cent., and to-day they stand at 400 per cent. premium, say \$700, with few or no sellers, in spite of the expense of holding them, as the local banks will not advance a dollar upon mining shares which have not yet paid a dividend. I suppose it would be difficult to match this in the history of recent finance.

Now this state of things is the rule, not the exception, in Hong Kong, and it is self-evident that such a high price can only exist and have existed on one condition, namely, that the local companies—including, of course, the enterprises in Borneo, in the Malay Peninsula, in Manila, etc., of which the capital is in Hong Kong—are formed on a sound basis and are doing thoroughly well. Many of these ups and downs are, of course, the merest gambling, some of them not even honest gambling, as a recent lawsuit has shown, and I am sorry to say that much of this is done by young men, earning clerk's salaries, who would find such a course impossible elsewhere. But gambling is inseparable from prosperity, and to gambling comes the same steady state as legitimate profit and promise. This is the case with the local companies, but I fancy very few people have any idea of what the combined wealth of these companies amounts to. The total number of companies of all kinds registered in Hong Kong is forty-four. Space prevents me from giving a list of these; but I have made one, and the following facts are shown by it. The total capital of Hong Kong local companies is not less than \$40,740,000, or \$2,250,000,000. The average dividend of the local companies which have already been in existence long enough to pay one, is a fraction under 13 per cent. per annum; and their average annual yield to investors at the so-called "inflated" current prices is 6.2 per cent.

New companies are being floated almost every month in Hong Kong. As the new lands of the Far East are gradually developed, it is to Hong Kong they look and must look for financial aid, and the cash responds to the right call, as the flash responds to the trigger. For instance, a month ago a new issue of shares of the Hong Kong Land Investment Company was made at 50 per cent. premium, \$100 for a \$50 share. The number offered to the public was 13,000. No fewer than 52,000 were applied for. To day they are quoted at \$145. Of course there are not wanting prophets of doom who forecast a crash, and indeed, the Hong Kong market, as a consequence of what they are pleased to term the "gambling mania" prevalent in the colony. Financiers at home send telegrams to their representatives here, urging caution, and merchants write long homilies to their agents. Yet I have heard that the very merchants and friends both at home and elsewhere in China who are so anxious on the one hand that Hong Kong should become a model of Scotch prudence, or are so ready, on the other, to denounce it as a "bucket-shop," are themselves among the quickest and most persistent applicants for shares in new enterprises, with the purely gambling intention of reselling them at the first rise. In the past, shares have been freely allotted with this result; in the future, I understand, local promoters intend to be a trifle more particular whose fortunes they make.

I must not presume to decide the question whether Hong Kong is or is not resting on a financial volcano, but I see no reason to believe it, and many reasons to believe the contrary. And in defense of this opinion I think Hong Kong financiers have given that for a long period no stranger has admitted the time or situation in which they were living that I have. For it is not until after you have studied Hong Kong that you begin to discover, and that slowly, what a marvelous

place it is. Less than fifty years ago, a barren island with a few Chinese fishermen's huts; to-day, a port with 7,000,000 tons of shipping a year; a focus of enterprise with its head and quarters of thousands of really registered capital; a coal center where 500,000 tons are consumed per month; an insurance base where in 1888 premiums were paid by Chinese merchants alone upon a capital value of \$21,000,000 sterling (1 has this fact upon the best authority); a financial center for the whole Far East, since Japan, Manila, Singapore, Java, Swatow, Amoy and Saigon all finance through Hong Kong; and from which 6,000,000 rupees is the monthly average remittance to India for opium and yarn. And unless all signs fail, the developing of the Far East will begin here. Borneo, the Malay Peninsula and Siam are all certain to become the scene of enterprises of all kinds within a short time, and the Philippine Islands are making great strides. Any development in any of these places must be the increased prosperity of Hong Kong. If the coal of Tongking turns out as it seems to promise, and can be sold in Hong Kong as cheaply as is reasonably claimed by the promoters of the company, Hong Kong will become also a manufacturing center. And the introduction of railways into China, which is on the eve of being an accomplished fact, will bring infinite riches to the island. In fact, there is only one thing that can surely bring about the collapse of values in this marvelous island colony, and that is a war in which England should be engaged with a power whose resources are so vast, while Hong Kong still feels itself to be inadequately defended.

The subject of the coming development of the Far East brings me to another matter of some importance to Hong Kong, and which, although new at present, will soon be prominently before local and London financiers, namely, the question of increased banking facilities. Of the five banks here—the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the New Oriental Bank Corporation, and the Comptoir d'Escompte—the first two can be regarded as having afforded important facilities to local finance. The third and fourth mentioned do a comparatively small business, and the fifth is a foreign institution and is in liquidation. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is the divine providence, from a financial point of view, of the Far East. It has been the foundation and mainstay of British prosperity in this part of the world, and its name and fame were never higher than to-day. But the needs of the Far East have been tending to outgrow its resources for some time, for the best bank in the world can only give what it has.

So, too, with the Chartered Bank of India. Its local business here, and business in the Indian Empire, has increased several fold during the last five years; but, too, has all its available funds employed. So today, as I am assured on all hands, a constantly increasing amount of legitimate business is being turned away from the doors of both institutions. Therefore, unless Hong Kong is to stop where it is—and the record and character of its inhabitants makes that in the highest degree improbable—one of two things must be done. Either the local bank must increase its capital or a new semi-local bank must be established. To meet legitimate business, with a very large margin to very poor people. So certain is this, that already the leading Chinese merchants, refused in their applications for banking facilities, are threatening to establish a new bank. The new bank, if established, would be a new local bank could be raised immediately, or a new issue of Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank shares could be placed on the market at a heavy premium to-morrow. One course or the other is practically certain to be taken, and neither presents any special difficulties. But from the reputation of the directors of the present bank I do not suppose they will allow a step of this kind to be taken over their heads.

HENRY NORMAN.  
FASHION NOTES.

Stuart frills of costly lace falling over the corset are worn on many bodices slightly open in the neck.

In new autumn gowns there will be less use made of gold, and more of the fastidious solid colors richly bordered.

Some of the finest patterns in furs for the coming winter are made to fit the figure even more closely than those of a year ago.

The cumbersome quilted satin linings are frequently dispensed with, and a heavy quality of silk is substituted, with but little wadding beneath it.

Very handsome ladies' cloth, with new attractive borderings, and soft English serges and chevrons are greatly used in the formation of stylish promenades and visiting gowns.

Many beautiful dyes have been added to the standard shades, red gold, russet, deep tints of blue, orange, amaranth, and dahlia reds, peach color, linden green, and oak heart being among the novel colors in all-wool fabrics.

The Venetian silk warp chailies designed for demure dresses for the autumn are very lovely, both in color and fabric, and their handsome velvet ribbon trimmings give additional charm.

Laurel and linden-green are the colors of the season, and are made up in the director's fashion, the majority of them being garnished with velvet. Others have wide Persian arabesque bands, with cape collars and deep Van Dyke cuffs of costly passementerie.

Flower bonnets and brims continue in high favor. Director hats of black chip are trimmed with scarfs of black tulle and sprays of pink or lilac orchids. A French style is made up with a crown of luscious yellow Milan, faced with moss-green velvet, and garnished with maiden hair fern sprays in shaded velvet, mingled with damask roses.

Another hat, in Empire style, is of gold-colored tulle, faced with black velvet and trimmed with a thorny garland of tea roses and foliage, with a cluster of scarlet lobelia blossoms intertwined. Both hats are for a brunette.

Aphorisms.  
He who has neither friend nor enemy, is without talents, powers or energy.—[Lafayette.]

It is better to sacrifice one's love of sarcasm than to indulge it at the expense of a friend.—[Chillon.]

We often console ourselves for being unhappy by a certain pleasure that we find in appearance.—[De Bartholomew.]

A beautiful woman pleases the eye, a good woman pleases the heart; one is a jewel, the other a treasure.—[Napoleon I.]

It is always a sign of poverty of mind when men are ever claiming to appear great; for they who are really great never seem to know it.—[Cecil.]

Laziness grows on people; it begins in childhood and ends in ruin. The more business a man has to do the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.—[Sidney Smith.]

It is very pleasant to follow one's inclinations, but unfortunately we can not follow them all; they are like the teeth show by Cadmus—they spring up, get in each other's way and fight.—[Lander.]

There is nothing so elastic as the human mind. Like compressed steam, the more it is pressed the more it rises to resist the pressure. The more we are obliged to do, the more we are able to accomplish.—[T. Edwards.]

The polite of every country seem to have but one character. A gentleman of Sweden differs but little, except in trifles, from one of any other country. It is among the vulgar that we are to find those distinctions which characterize a country.—[Goldsmith.]

It Lost Its Conscience.  
[Lawrence American.]  
Mrs. Soaker.—You wrote home to me, William, that the fish you were going to send me weighed ten pounds, but the fish I got weighed only a little over three. How do you account for that?  
Soaker.—Well, I see that fish must have been very much puffed up with pride to think that I'd caught him.

Mutual.  
[Merchant Traveler.]  
"Do you know Smifkins?"  
"Yes," replied the young woman to whom the question was addressed; "I have met him."  
"He claims to look down on society."  
"Does he? Well, I've observed that society does as much for him."

## THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

## How Practical Housekeepers Make Use of It in August.

(Washington Mail.)

In preserving any kind of fruit, says a writer in the Washington Star, the most important thing to be remembered is to select. And it is not a good plan to attempt to handle too large a quantity at one time, as it is difficult to watch, prevent and preserve the quality of the fruit. Amateurs especially, disregard this important point in their desire to do as much as possible in a short time and get rid of the heat and steam of the kitchen—preservation of their neighbors' success. Poor Benedict has to eat them all the same, and if they make him sick, something he ate at the club, that glass of beer or the ice-cream he quietly took down town has the blame to carry.

It is a good rule when preserves are not to be sealed to use one pound of sugar to every pound of fruit to be sealed. The sugar will answer. However, that is often determined by the acidity of the fruit. Haste is of great importance in preparing for preserving, as the natural flavor is thus more easily preserved. The fruit should be allowed to boil slowly. Avoid using brass kettles—porcelain is far better. If necessary to use brass, very great care should be taken to have them perfectly bright and perfectly clean before use. The best, though granulated may be used. Canning and preserving establishments use granulated sugar altogether—hence the superiority of home-made goods.

For Peach Preserves—For peach preserves, select good fruit carefully and remove the seeds. Make a sirup of as many pounds of sugar as fruit, in which boil the seeds after cracking them. When clear add the peaches, cook gently for twenty minutes, then skim out the fruit and lay them to cool over night; next morning reheat the fruit and boil a few minutes. Repeat the process four mornings in succession and put in glass jars.

Another way is to pare the peaches and add to every pound of fruit one pound and a quarter of white sugar. Put in a porcelain kettle and boil five minutes. Turn out in a large bowl, cover with a thin cloth, set in the sun and stir every day until perfectly transparent. Put in jars and cover with thick paper.

Apples—A delicious apple preserve may be made by making a sirup of three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of apples; add a sliced lemon, put in the apples, boil until transparent, and place in a jar. Boil the sirup until very thick, and pour over them.

Quinces—The quince makes a delightful preserve. Pare and core the fruit; boil in clear water until tender; make a sirup with a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, and boil the quinces in it slowly for half an hour.

Pears—To preserve pears, peel, cut in halves, core and weigh; allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; make sirup and add to the fruit; when done, take up and place in glass jars; boil the sirup low and pour over and seal.

Crab Apples—Preserved crab apples have a peculiarly piquant flavor. Put them in a kettle and keep scalding hot for an hour; add a small lump of alum. Take the fruit out and skin, leaving the seeds in; add many pounds of sugar as fruit to the water and boil to sirup. Siberian crab apples do not require to be peeled, but the skin should be punctured.

Watermelon—Cut watermelon into fancy shapes and put in strong brine; cover with grape leaves and set away. When ready to preserve, soak in fresh water. Drain and put in a jar; add a quart of every gallon of water; put in the rind; simmer until green; then soak out the alum by putting the rind into cold water. Pour boiling water on half a pound of ginger and let it stand; drain and add the sugar of the mace and sugar to make a sirup; put in the rind and boil quietly; let it cool over night; then boil as before; add a pound of cut sugar to every pound of rind; take up the rind and put in a jar; add a sirup of very thick and pour over it. This makes a particularly nice preserve.

The Canning Process—There is a great difference of opinion as to which is preferable in canning fruits and vegetables, glass or stone. Tin is more largely used, especially by canning establishments. Whichever is used, every kitchen should be provided with a wide-mouth funnel to set in cans or jars, through which to pour every gallon of water; put in the rind; simmer until green; then soak out the alum by putting the rind into cold water. Pour boiling water on half a pound of ginger and let it stand; drain and add the sugar of the mace and sugar to make a sirup; put in the rind and boil quietly; let it cool over night; then boil as before; add a pound of cut sugar to every pound of rind; take up the rind and put in a jar; add a sirup of very thick and pour over it. This makes a particularly nice preserve.

Tomatoes—In point of consumption to-morrow, the tomato is one of the most canned goods; the quantity of sugar during the past five years being estimated at over 50,000,000 cans a year, which demonstrates the good judgment of American housewives in using the tomato.

Corn and Peas—The canned vegetable consumed next to tomatoes is corn, a special variety called sugar corn being most used for that purpose. The Maryland canned corn is not much better than any other and the most extensive canning establishments are in that State. Maine corn is said to be the finest, but the supply is unequal to the demand and the prices are much higher. The corn of New York is used more freely. At one time they appeared only occasionally, but now are used regularly in many households.

Regular Suggestions—When one is ready to begin canning, the first thing to be done is to begin with a small quantity, and to use more freely. At one time they appeared only occasionally, but now are used regularly in many households.

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that his thoughts will be deviated. It frequently happens then, that the person, although not feeling any movement in his hand, will spontaneously write the word "The end." This experiment is extremely simple, and to give a man's thought by simple contact with the hand.

## JUDGE FIELD'S EARLY CAREER.

## He Used to Walk the Streets Armed with the Teeth Like a Desperado.

(San Francisco dispatch to New York Tribune.)

It must always be remembered that Judge Field is regarded here in a much different light than at the East. Here he can not be separated from his early career. Throughout his life in California recall him as he was in Marysville in 1850, when he walked the streets with a six-shooter in each pocket, and cocked his weapons when Judge Terry appeared in sight. Terry, no doubt, counted on Field's old spirit showing up when he received the gross insult of a slap in the face; and if he had been struck in return, he would have drawn the knife which he always carried.

From the press opinions telegraphed out here it is evident that many editors throughout the East are not acquainted with Terry's record, as they condemn Judge Field for making an attempt to arrest Judge Terry as a desperado before shooting him. Judge Field's assistant before shooting him. Judge Field's assistant before shooting him. Judge Field's assistant before shooting him.

Seasonable Suggestions for Housekeepers.  
Infant powder will often check excessive perspiration, which bathing and the use of soap will only increase the trouble.

If the face seems constantly dry, rub it with a trifle of olive oil every night for a time; if too oily, put a little borax in the water used for washing the face.

There is nothing better for a cut than powdered milk. Powder it until it is then put in an empty, clean pepper box with perforated top; then you can easily sit it out on the cut, and put a soft cloth around the injured member and wet with once in a while. It will prevent inflammation and soreness.

If you only use the white of eggs for a cake, taking the yolks in the shells; stick a clean broom straw in each one; stand them carefully in a pan and bake them in the stove until you can lift them out by the straws. You can eat them from the shells, adding a little salt and plenty of good butter.

Make Good Soft Soap—Put the contents of a box of good lye, three pounds of clear grease or its equivalent in kitchen scraps, and a pint of clear turpentine or resin, in a large pot, with two pauls of water. Let it come gradually to a boil and keep up the same amount of water until it jellies. When done put in another bucketful of water and boil a little longer, then pour out while it is hot.

For Cleaning Ivory—Ivory ornaments are quickly cleaned by brushing them with a new, not very sharp tooth brush, to which little soap is given; then rinse the ornament in lukewarm water. Next dry the trinket in a dry, warm place, and continue brushing until the luster reappears, which can be increased by pouring some alcohol upon the brush and applying it to the trinket. Should this have become yellow dry it in a gentle heat and it will appear as new.

## Genius Allied to Melancholy.

(Courier-Journal.)  
Perhaps we may safely say that the mind of every great man is shadowed by melancholy. Greatness is not an easy triumph; toil, suffering and fear darken the path which leads to fame; the final victory scarce compensates for the weary and anxious journey; achieving it; the recollection of early trial saddens and softens later success; often a most ardent spirit would hesitate and turn back were it not for the consuming desire to excel which impels the conqueror, and never permits his weary brain to more than briefly flag in its task. Melancholy is not pessimism. The pessimists are those who have never striven and succeeded.

The mind of a conqueror is not the mind of the greatest, the wisest, and the best. Truly great men are rare. Extraordinary combinations of circumstances alone produce them; there must be a meeting of the mind and the event; both the mind and the occasion must be ready, and when the time comes, the great soul, taught patience, courage and sagacity, leaps to its opportunity and achieves its end without the usual severe discipline of waiting it could not have succeeded, but in the hour of triumph the melancholy of past failure can not wholly depart. Hence it is that the great men should be subject to melancholy.

The recollection of their own disappointments gives them more sympathy for human suffering, and they can judge, with calmness, the follies and our failures. A few lofty and far-seeing intellects, and though their influence may for the time be unfeeling, and when they teach wisdom and mercy the lesson will not be lost.

## A Strong Writer.

(Arkansas Traveler.)  
"Stephen," said the colonel, speaking to an old negro who had come to visit the general in the yard, "I am told that you intend to give your son a good education."

"Dat's what I does, sah. I knows what it is to struggle erlong widout 'armin', an' I want my son to be able to cut the grass in the yard, 'I am told that you intend to give your son a good education."

"A noble resolution, Stephen. There is something beautiful in the uncalculated mind that has a reverence for knowledge. Is your boy learning rapidly?"

"Ez fust ez er hoss ken trot, sah. W'y last week he writ er letter ter his aunt dat he had been to school, an' he said, 'I am told that you intend to give your son a good education.'"

"Why doesn't he write to her now?"

"Oh, he kin't write so fur yet. He kin write er letter to his aunt, but he kin't write er letter to his aunt dat he has been to school, an' he said, 'I am told that you intend to give your son a good education.'"

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

## This is the month for laying down a course of gravel on the garden walks.

The most persistent weed to exterminate is purslane. Turn the sheep and geese on fields infested with it.

Where too much potash has been applied to young pear trees it will sometimes cause them to blight. Keep the soil around the young trees loose.

It is said that the life of rose plants greatly varies. Some of the hardiest kind will bloom for thirty years, while others die off after several seasons.

Where a hot bed of lettuce plants have gone to seed only one plant need be saved, as it will furnish sufficient seed for next season. The surplus plants may be fed to poultry as green food.

Reports of large yields of corn from certain new kinds should not induce farmers to discard the old varieties, as the soil, manure and climate are the most important factors that enter into the yield of a crop.

Orchard grass will thrive well on damp locations. It is an excellent grass, but "stools," which gives it an uneven appearance in the fields. As it becomes more compact each season it soon forms an even pasture.

Save the best stalks of corn from which to procure seed, and when the seed is fully matured select the best ears. Seed corn should be allowed to thoroughly dry on the stalk, and when harvested it should be stored in a dry, warm place.

Next month grass seed may be sown, as it will grow and become rooted before frost, thus getting an early start in the spring. For lawns a mixture of equal parts of Kentucky blue grass and white clover is excellent, as both varieties endure the drought well. Weeds will be killed by the lawnmower next spring if the lawn is mowed frequently.

A new use has been discovered for the poppy. It forms a network of roots that can not be exterminated without great difficulty, and it is therefore admirable for keeping embankments in place. Within the last two or three years eminent French engineers have undertaken the sowing of railroad embankments with poppies, with a view to prevent their being destroyed by heavy rains.

Two Theories.  
(New York Weekly.)

Fond Mother (in passenger car with her children)—I just remembered when I read Johnny! Stop pulling down the lady's bonnet—when I read in the papers—Richard! You just keep your head in the paper the other day that—George! If you put your sticky hands on that lady's dress again I'll thrash you—the other day that a woman went crazy—Richard! Don't you dare slap that little girl—when I read that a woman went crazy just from the discomfort of the—Johnny! Stop punching that gentleman—the journey in a railroad train. I wonder if she had children with her?

Lady (quietly)—Perhaps some other woman had.

A Rising Man.  
(Merchant Traveler.)

"Now," said a traveling man, "there is a rising man over there by the tree box."

"Police!"

"No."

"What is he?"

"He's an aeronaut."

This little chermer, American Ball-Blue, gives a washing beautiful. Pure, efficient, harmless. Ask your Grocer.

ROYAL  
MAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in one, ROYAL MAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION

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